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COLUMBUS:

Wednesday Morning, Jan. 5, 1853.

Extracts from the Census Report.

By the census of 1851 it appears that the population of England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales and the islands, including persons in the army, navy and the merchant service, amounted to 27,619,866, of whom 13,537,052 were males, and 14,082,814 were females.

The population is distributed as follows, viz:

| | Males | Females | Total |
|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Eng. & Wales | 3,280,961 | 3,762,588 | 7,043,549 |
| Scotland | 1,066,550 | 1,362,622 | 2,429,172 |
| Ireland | 1,017,735 | 1,170,727 | 2,188,462 |
| Wales & the islands | 21,286 | 65,511 | 86,797 |
| Army & navy | 167,004 | 167,004 | 334,008 |

The first census of Great Britain was taken in 1801, at which date the population amounted to 10,567,893.

By the census of 1841, the population of Great Britain and the Islands of Jersey, Guernsey and Man amounted to 16,658,372. During each ten years from 1801 to 1851, the actual increase was as follows: 1,479,562—2,132,696—2,184,542—2,260,749—2,227,430—being at the rate of 14, 18, 15, 14, and 12 per cent. respectively.

The actual increase of the population in fifty years has been 10,317,917; the rate per cent. being 137. With respect to Ireland and the returns of 1821, the number of the inhabitants at that period, was 6,801,827. In 1831, 7,767,401—increase 964,574; rate per cent. 5.25. In 1851, 5,515,794; decrease 1,659,399, rate per cent. 20. By this statement we perceive that the population of Ireland increased from 1821 to 1841 at the average rate of about one per cent. per annum, while a decrease of 1,659,399 from 1841 to 1851 indicates a most appalling diminution of population amounting to two per cent. per annum, or 20 per cent. for the entire ten years, a reduction amounting to the total emigration from the whole United Kingdom from 1839 to 1850.

During ten years, the population of the entire kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland increased from 26,833,496 to 462,262, or at the rate of a little more than half a million in ten years. In the last fifty years, England and Wales increased 192 per cent. (males 105, females 75.5); Scotland 78 per cent. (males 34, females 73.5). The population of the United States during the past fifty years, has increased at the rate of 337 per cent. and in ten years intervening between the last two censuses, increased from seventeen and a fraction millions to over twenty-three millions, or 36 per cent. During the same period (leaving Ireland out of view) the population of Great Britain increased at the rate of 12 per cent. during ten years, or 12-10 per cent. per annum.

By the last census it appears that in the United States the number of houses occupied by free persons amounted to 3,363,427.

In comparing the population of Great Britain and Ireland, with the inhabited houses, it appears that the whole number of houses in Great Britain amounts to 3,669,437, being nearly one house to each six persons. In Ireland the number of inhabited houses amounts to 1,047,735, being in the proportion of two houses to each thirteen persons.

With respect to the Northern United States the returns of Massachusetts have been for comparison with those of the national census of England. In applying the same mode of verification to the Middle States, the statistics of Maryland have been taken, the table described in last year's report being revised and male and female lines distinguished. In contrast with these results, are set the expectations of life in France. The proportion of deaths and the expectation of life at its several periods, may then be compared as follows:

1.—ANNUAL DEATHS PER CENT. 1850.

| | Mass. | Eng. | France. |
|----------|--------|--------|---------|
| 0 to 5 | 7.105 | 6.052 | 5.466 |
| 5 to 10 | 1.168 | 983 | 1,471 |
| 10 to 15 | 452 | 593 | 407 |
| 15 to 20 | 872 | 331 | 605 |
| 20 to 25 | 998 | 1,170 | 896 |
| 25 to 30 | 1,253 | 1,346 | 991 |
| 30 to 35 | 1,513 | 1,325 | 1,184 |
| 35 to 40 | 2,067 | 1,654 | 2,433 |
| 40 to 45 | 3,462 | 2,960 | 3,405 |
| 45 to 50 | 7,767 | 8,977 | 7,231 |
| 50 to 55 | 15,000 | 13,470 | 15,157 |
| 55 to 60 | 35,240 | 27,540 | 31,132 |

2.—EXPECTATION OF LIFE.

| | Mass. | Eng. | France. |
|----------|-------|------|---------|
| 0 to 5 | 38.3 | 40.5 | 41.8 |
| 5 to 10 | 48.0 | 47.2 | 47.3 |
| 10 to 15 | 40.1 | 40.2 | 39.7 |
| 15 to 20 | 34.0 | 35.4 | 35.7 |
| 20 to 25 | 27.9 | 28.5 | 28.5 |
| 25 to 30 | 21.6 | 23.5 | 22.7 |
| 30 to 35 | 15.6 | 17.0 | 14.5 |
| 35 to 40 | 10.2 | 11.3 | 9.1 |
| 40 to 45 | 5.9 | 6.4 | 5.3 |
| 45 to 50 | 2.8 | 3.9 | 3.9 |

The expectation of life, expressed in years and decimal parts of a year, the future length of life to be lived, on an average, after attaining a given age. Thus, on arriving at the age of thirty, the average future lifetime of males by the Massachusetts table is thirty-four years, while that of females is thirty-five and four tenths.

For general estimates, adopting the current classification of the States, the American census exhibits the following ratios of mortality, disregarding the ages of deaths:—

| | Annual deaths | Ratio in the per cent. | number living. |
|--------------------------|---------------|------------------------|----------------|
| New England States | 1.55 | 1 to 64 | |
| Middle States, with Ohio | 1.39 | 1 to 72 | |
| Central Slave States | 1.31 | 1 to 73 | |
| Coast Planting States | 1.37 | 1 to 73 | |
| Northwestern States | 1.25 | 1 to 80 | |
| United States, total | 1.38 | 1 to 73 | |

From the year 1840 to 1850 the population of the United States was augmented from seventeen

millions to twenty-three millions, the increase being six millions in ten years. At the rate of annual mortality above stated, the total deaths, during the same period, were from two and a half to three millions, being nearly equal to half the residual increase by births and emigration. Thus, and in various other ways, which space here precludes to specify, statistics of the persistence of life, pointing ultimately to the removal of special causes of mortality, are essentially related to national happiness and advancement.

With respect to the longevity and vital characteristics of slaves and the free colored, the following epitome of life tables is given for three localities, selected from the Northern, Middle, and Southern States. The values for new England are deducted from the general census, embracing 23,020 colored residents; that of Maryland is founded upon the total returns of 90,368 slaves; and that of Louisiana upon the aggregate of 244,786 slaves, and 17,537 free colored, taken collectively. The prevalence of life is remarkable, and the preponderance of female African life is remarkable, while the prevalent opinion of the greater mortality of male slaves in Louisiana is statistically confirmed. The table possesses a higher interest, not only from the definite and comprehensive information contained, but for being the first of the kind for the colored classes in the United States.

3.—EXPECTATIONS OF LIFE FOR COLORED PERSONS.

| | | New England. | | Maryland. | | Louisiana. | |
|------------------|-------|--------------|--------|-----------|-------|------------|---------|
| Completed. Col'd | | Col'd | Slaves | Slaves | Col'd | Col'd | Col'd |
| Age. | male. | female. | male. | female. | m. | f. | female. |
| | Yrs. | Yrs. | Yrs. | Yrs. | Yrs. | Yrs. | Yrs. |
| 0 | 39.75 | 42.20 | 38.47 | 39.40 | 28.80 | 34.05 | 34.05 |
| 10 | 42.92 | 45.75 | 45.30 | 45.30 | 36.92 | 40.46 | 40.46 |
| 20 | 35.87 | 39.92 | 39.23 | 39.62 | 30.48 | 35.34 | 35.34 |
| 30 | 29.77 | 34.96 | 34.31 | 34.62 | 26.87 | 30.86 | 30.86 |
| 40 | 22.83 | 28.75 | 27.60 | 29.00 | 23.25 | 25.85 | 25.85 |
| 50 | 18.27 | 22.11 | 21.16 | 23.17 | 19.13 | 21.07 | 21.07 |
| 60 | 12.89 | 17.31 | 14.32 | 16.71 | 14.75 | 15.25 | 15.25 |
| 70 | 9.42 | 13.06 | 8.76 | 10.57 | 11.33 | 10.93 | 10.93 |
| 80 | 6.44 | 7.87 | 5.40 | 7.60 | 5.38 | 6.16 | 6.16 |
| 90 | 3.69 | 4.61 | 3.80 | 4.00 | 3.43 | 3.31 | 3.31 |

One of the most interesting results of the census, is the classification of the inhabitants according to the countries of their birth, presented in authentic shape, in No. 5 of the accompanying tables.

We are thus enabled to discover, for the first time, of what our nation is composed. The investigations under this head have resulted in showing that of the free inhabitants of the U. States, 17,736,792 are natives of its soil, and that 2,210,828, were born in foreign countries, while the nativity of 99,227 could not be determined. It is shown that 1,965,518 of the whole number of foreign born inhabitants were residents of the free States, and 245,310 of the slave States. It is seen that the persons of foreign birth, 11.06 per cent. of the whole free population. The countries from which have been derived the largest portions of these additions to our population appear in the following statement:—

| Natives of Ireland in the U. S. in 1850 | 961,719 |
|---|---------|
| Germany | 573,225 |
| England | 278,675 |
| British America | 147,700 |
| Scotland | 70,530 |
| France | 54,093 |
| Wales | 29,983 |
| All other countries | 95,022 |

The proportion in which the several countries above named have contributed to the aggregate immigration population, is shown in the subjoined statement:

| | Per Cent. |
|-----------------|-----------|
| Ireland | 43.04 |
| Germany | 25.09 |
| England | 12.06 |
| British America | 6.68 |
| Scotland | 3.17 |
| France | 2.44 |
| Wales | 1.37 |
| Miscellaneous | 4.44 |

This view of the living immigrant population is important, as serving to correct many extravagant notions concerning it, which have attained extensive currency.

Another interesting branch of this inquiry, is that which concerns the inter-migration of our native citizens among the States. The tables presenting a view of this movement will be most useful and valuable, in tracing the progress of different portions of the country. The facts developed will show how far one section has impressed its own characteristics and customs on others. It is found, that out of 17,736,792 free inhabitants, 4,112,433 have migrated and settled beyond the States of their birth. Three hundred and thirty-five thousand natives of Virginia, equal to twenty-six per cent. of the whole, have found homes outside of her own borders. South Carolina has sent forth one hundred and sixty-three thousand, which is thirty-six per cent. of all the native citizens of that State living in the United States at the date of the census, and the very remarkable proportion of 59 per cent. of those remaining in the State of their nativity. North Carolina has lost 261,575 free inhabitants, equal to 31 per cent. by emigration. Among the northern States, Vermont and Connecticut have contributed most largely to the settlement of other parts of the country. Their proportion, about 25 per cent. of their native citizens, would exceed, perhaps, that of either the southern States already mentioned, were the number of slaves in the latter admitted as an element of the calculations. But the roving tendency of our people is incident to the peculiar condition of their country, and each succeeding census will prove that it is diminishing.

DEAF AND DUMB.

The number of white mutes in the U. States amounts to 9,091, and the colored to 632, of which 489 are slaves. The census of 1840 returned the number of white deaf and dumb at 6,685, and the colored at 979. The latter amount is clearly erroneous. Among the white population there appears to be one deaf mute to each 2,151 persons; of the free colored, one to each 3,005; and among the slaves, one to each 6,682.

BLIND.

The number of persons in the United States who are destitute of sight is 9,702, of which 7,997 are white and 1,705 colored—of which latter 1,211 are slaves. By the census of 1840, the number of white blind persons in the United States was returned at 5,037; the colored at 1,897. The same error respecting the colored blind existed, with the last census, as has been shown to exist respecting the deaf and dumb. Among the white population there appears to be one blind person to each 2,445 persons; among the free colored, one to each 870; and among the slaves, one to each 2,645.

INSANE AND IDIOTIC.

The number of insane persons in the U. States is given at 15,768—of whom 15,156 are whites, 321 free colored, and 291 slaves. The number of idiots returned is 15,706 distributed as follows: Whites, 14,430; free colored, 436; slaves, 1,040. Total insane and idiotic, 31,474. Total whites,

29,336; total blacks, 2,088. By the census of 1840, these two classes of persons were returned together, (although not generally so understood,) and presented the following numbers:—Whites insane and idiotic, 14,508; colored insane and idiotic, 2,926—total, 17,434. The returns make it appear that, with the white population in the U. States there exists one insane person for each 1,290 individuals; among the free colored, one to each 1,338; and among the slaves, one to each 11,000. With respect to idiocy, the white population presents one to each 1,374 persons; the free colored, one to each 986; and among the slaves, one to each 3,080.

EDUCATION.

It may be satisfactory to state that near 4,000,000 youth were receiving instruction in the various educational institutions of the country on the first of June, 1850, or at the rate of one in every five free persons. The teachers number more than 115,000, and the colleges and schools near one hundred thousand.

PAUPERISM.

The whole number of persons who have received the benefit of the public funds of the different States for the relief of indigent persons, amounts to 134,972. Of this number, there were 68,638 of foreign birth, and 66,434 Americans, while of the whole number receiving support on the first day of June, there were 36,916 natives, and 12,437 foreigners, making a total of 50,353 persons. Of these termed Americans many are free persons of color. The entire cost of the support of these individuals during the year has amounted to \$2,354,806.

In 1818 about \$39,000,000, and during the years 1827, '33 and '34, more than \$100,000,000 was expended for the relief and maintenance of the poor of England and Wales, exclusive of the immense expenditure of the poor law administration in the unions and parishes. In 1842 and '43 the amount of \$50,000,000, and during each of the years 1847, '48 and '49, there was expended \$28,600,000 in England and Wales.

The entire number of paupers relieved by the public funds in England and Wales for nine years, from 1840 to 1848 inclusive, amounted to 13,193,425, equal to 1,649,178 persons per annum. In 1848 the number relieved was 1,876,451, by which it appears that one person in every eight was a pauper. The average number of those annually relieved, who are represented to have been "adult and able-bodied paupers," amount to more than 477,000, and it is, on British authority asserted, that in 1848, more than 2,000,000 persons in England and Wales were kept from starvation by relief from public and private sources. The total public expenditure for the poor in England and Ireland, in 1848, amounted to \$42,750,000. Within the past seventeen years, poor law fund expended in England and Wales amounted to \$426,500,000. This enormous expenditure, accompanied as it is by immense private contributions, falls far short of relieving the wants of Great Britain. While her population embraces a large number of persons of princely estates and other classes composed of individuals of every variety of incomes combining with it ease, comfort and elegance, the statistics of the nation prove that the substratum of pauperism or want, is of a magnitude alarming to the English moralist and thinker, as well as the statesman, and of an extent and nature harrowing to all. The expenses of the organized benevolent institutions of France amounted, in 1847, to \$2,000,000 francs. The number of distressed persons relieved amounted to about 450,000 annually. It appears, from a report of M. Duchatel, Minister of Commerce, that 695,932 persons received public aid at their own houses.

CRIME.

The statistics of crime form a subject of our investigation. From the returns it appears that the whole number of persons convicted of crime in the United States, for the year ending the first day of June, 1850, was about 27,000. Of these 12,000 were native, and 14,000 foreign born.—The whole number in prison on the first day of June was about 6,700, of whom 4,300 were native, and 2,400 foreign.

REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE.

Appended to our report will be found a table of the valuation of real and personal estate owned by individuals in each of the United States. This table, which fixes the wealth of our citizens at more than 7,133 millions of dollars, is made up from the official returns of property for the purposes of taxation. Where the assessment has been made on a sum less than the intrinsic worth, the Assistant Marshals were instructed to add the necessary percentage to bring it up to its true value. We are of opinion that the entire table falls short of the reality at least 20 per cent. The value of slaves is included.

The following is the valuation of real and personal estate of the inhabitants of the United States for the year ending June 1, 1850:

| | Assessed value. | True or Est'd value. |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| Maine | \$96,765,668 | \$129,777,571 |
| New Hampshire | 92,177,923 | 103,652,635 |
| Vermont | 71,671,651 | 92,205,049 |
| Massachusetts | 546,005,057 | 573,342,286 |
| Rhode Island | 77,748,973 | 80,508,794 |
| Connecticut | 119,088,672 | 145,787,902 |
| New York | 1,153,369,028 | 1,080,309,216 |
| New Jersey | 190,000,000 | 200,000,000 |
| Pennsylvania | 497,039,649 | 722,486,120 |
| Delaware | 17,442,640 | 18,652,053 |
| Maryland | 208,563,566 | 219,217,364 |
| Dist. of Columbia | 14,018,874 | 14,018,874 |
| Virginia | 381,376,690 | 430,701,082 |
| North Carolina | 212,071,134 | 226,900,472 |
| South Carolina | 283,807,709 | 355,425,714 |
| Georgia | 335,116,226 | 322,882,270 |
| Florida | 22,784,837 | 219,476,150 |
| Alabama | 219,476,150 | 228,304,332 |
| Mississippi | 240,422,167 | 228,951,130 |
| Louisiana | 220,165,172 | 233,908,764 |
| Texas | 61,027,456 | 42,740,476 |
| Arkansas | 36,428,675 | 39,841,025 |
| Tennessee | 189,437,923 | 201,246,686 |
| Kentucky | 291,387,554 | 301,638,457 |
| Ohio | 433,872,632 | 504,726,120 |
| Michigan | 30,477,223 | 59,787,559 |
| Indiana | 162,870,399 | 160,650,894 |
| Illinois | 114,765,645 | 156,265,006 |
| Missouri | 98,663,483 | 137,247,707 |
| Iowa | 21,690,642 | 23,714,638 |
| Wisconsin | 27,715,625 | 42,056,695 |
| California | 22,123,173 | 22,161,872 |
| Territories. | | |
| Minnesota, (not returned in full) | | |
| New Mexico | 5,174,471 | 5,174,771 |
| Oregon | 6,063,474 | 5,063,473 |
| Utah | 986,083 | 986,083 |
| Total | 6,010,907,309 | 7,133,988,735 |

In New Jersey, as the real estate only was returned, the above is partly estimated.

Only thirteen counties in California are returned.

AGRICULTURE.

IMPROVED LAND.—In the New England States the average for the whole population is a little more than four acres to each person; in New York and Pennsylvania, 5.7 to 6 acres; in the other middle States the same. In Virginia the proportion is about seven acres; in South Carolina six acres; in Kentucky twelve acres, and in Tennessee five acres. The cash value of the farms in the United States is set down at \$3,270,738,093.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF ACRES OF IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED LAND, IN FARMS, CASH VALUE THEREOF, AND AVERAGE CASH VALUE PER ACRE IN EACH STATE, &c.:

| State. | Number of Acres of Improved Land. | Number of Acres of Unimproved Land. | Total. | Cash value of Improved Land. | Cash value of Unimproved Land. | Total. |
|--------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------|
| Maine | 2,039,596 | 2,515,797 | 4,555,393 | \$34,801,748 | 55,245,907 | 90,047,655 |
| N. H. | 2,251,488 | 1,440,926 | 3,692,414 | 36,367,337 | 17,070,805 | 53,438,142 |
| Vt. | 2,601,409 | 1,524,413 | 4,125,822 | 63,367,337 | 10,702,805 | 74,070,142 |
| Mass. | 2,188,436 | 1,222,576 | 3,411,012 | 109,076,012 | 17,070,805 | 126,146,817 |
| R. I. | 356,437 | 197,451 | 553,888 | 7,726,422 | 17,070,805 | 24,797,227 |
| Conn. | 1,768,178 | 615,701 | 2,383,879 | 54,546,643 | 10,702,805 | 65,249,448 |
| N. Y. | 12,408,908 | 6,740,120 | 19,149,028 | 554,546,643 | 10,702,805 | 565,249,448 |
| N. J. | 1,767,991 | 984,953 | 2,752,944 | 120,257,511 | 17,070,805 | 137,328,316 |
| Penn. | 8,628,619 | 6,294,738 | 14,923,357 | 407,876,939 | 17,070,805 | 424,947,744 |
| Del. | 480,862 | 375,282 | 856,144 | 18,880,031 | 17,070,805 | 35,950,836 |
| Pa. | 2,797,905 | 1,830,445 | 4,628,350 | 87,178,450 | 17,070,805 | 104,249,255 |
| D. C. | 16,267 | 11,187 | 27,454 | 1,730,460 | 17,070,805 | 18,801,265 |
| N. C. | 10,360,135 | 15,792,176 | 26,152,311 | 216,401,741 | 17,070,805 | 233,472,546 |
| Va. | 6,453,977 | 15,543,010 | 21,996,987 | 67,891,756 | 17,070,805 | 84,962,561 |
| Ark. | 4,072,451 | 12,145,000 | 16,217,450 | 82,849,514 | 17,070,805 | 99,920,319 |
| Iowa | 8,944,321 | 1,911,383 | 10,855,704 | 120,257,511 | 17,070,805 | 137,328,316 |
| Geo. | 6,378,479 | 16,442,900 | 22,821,377 | 109,076,012 | 17,070,805 | 126,146,817 |
| Fla. | 349,409 | 1,236,240 | 1,585,649 | 6,333,109 | 17,070,805 | 23,403,914 |
| Ala. | 4,435,614 | 7,702,067 | 12,137,681 | 64,332,224 | 17,070,805 | 81,403,029 |
| Miss. | 3,444,358 | 7,046,061 | 10,490,419 | 54,738,634 | 17,070,805 | 71,809,439 |